

## The Hilo Tribune.

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## ALASKA AND HAWAII.

The opponents of County Government in Honolulu point to Alaska as a shining example of a country reeling in benefits accruing from the absence of counties or local government.

Alaska has worried along without either counties or municipalities but she has had to pay no tribute to a Honolulu or an extravagant army of public employees and reckless administrators such as have ruled the roost in Honolulu for the past ten years. Alaska towns are supplied with water and light by private corporations governed by nothing except the fear of God in the hearts of their owners. When a street in an Alaskan town must be improved, the citizens and merchants pass the hat and hire a contractor to do it. When a watchman is required, he collects his pay by private subscription. When a community is too remote from the office of the United States Marshal or one of his deputies it is ruled by "miner's meetings," and the committees appointed at such gatherings have plenary powers. They settle everything from the commission of felonies to disputes over the ownership of a sack of spuds. If the officers of the United States Court catch the defendant afterwards, that is nothing to the miner's meeting.

If the Hawaiian Islands could have the Alaskan system pure and simple, without the incubus of the Territorial government at Honolulu, they would unquestionably be much better off than they are. If the Honolulu system were transferred to Sitka, Alaska would squirm like a poisoned snake from the Aleutian Islands to Ketchikan. Alaska needs a municipality law; Hawaii needs County government. In Alaska the population centers in camps and towns which spring up in a day, may flourish two or three years, then vanish. They should be able to organize municipal governments for these settlements.

In Hawaii the problem is altogether different. The problem here is to extend to an alien people the forms and principles of American government. In the four years trial the people of these Islands have had a miserable specimen of government, whatever be its label.

The renewal of the out cry against local government for the Islands of Hawaii indicates that the spoilers of the Islands have taken a new lease of hope. They hope to batter down the courage and determination of the new administration to look to the people and not to the patricians.

## BECALMED.

MORE than a month has passed since Governor Carter came here and aroused a big wave of hopeful enthusiasm that followed him entirely round this Island. The Governor returned to Honolulu and became at once engrossed with problems so urgent that his plans to tour the other Islands were postponed. It is not expected that the new administration will perform miracles or perform superhuman prodigies. But the public had its expectations keyed to the highest notch by the utterances of the head of the administration. It will be a grievous setback if these expectations prove groundless.

The people were led to expect great energy and despatch in the performance of the work provided under the Loan Act. On this Island thus far, steps have been taken in two matters only, bids are called for the construction of the road from Ooaka to Kukaiau and G. H. Gere has been instructed to gather data for a Hilo sewer system. People may say what they will in contempt of a Hawaiian legislature; but it passed a Loan bill and the Territory got the money. It is a year since the Legislature passed this law, and this neck of the woods has seen very few of the shekels.

## CONVENTION AND PRIMARIES.

Hilo gets the Territorial convention. It meets April 21. The primaries to select delegates to the Territorial convention will be held April 9. All Republicans and those who desire to affiliate with the Republican party are invited to take part in selecting the delegates.

The delegates to be chosen at the Hilo convention will of course be a Roosevelt delegation. Six Republicans could hardly be found in Hawaii who would need to be instructed on this point. The six delegates will also have the naming of the next member of the Republican National Committee for this Territory. During the past four years Hon. Samuel Parker has filled this office with credit to himself and to the Hawaiian people. He has a strong following who would like to see him hold the position for another four years and it is doubtful if any delegation chosen, can find a better man to represent Hawaii in the national working councils of the Republican party.

## THE MORMON COUP.

The fact that a few score degenerate in Utah are still providing harems for themselves pursuant to divine revelation is evident of moral ulceration of one sort. The fact that the leading officials of the Mormon church, openly defy the terms of their own compact with Congress, under which Utah gained statehood, is evidence of a depravity of public morals in that state which may or may not be the logical outgrowth of infamous private standards and an infamous church creed. Senator Smoot and Apostle Snoot might double up in their domestic multiplicities ad infinitum, and while the public might have feelings about their conduct there should be no general alarm. Hope for the public safety would lie in the belief that the Smoots and Snoots would wind up in insane asylums and houses of correction.

But when a church steals statehood for a great commonwealth like Utah by dealing falsely and deceitfully with the Congress it becomes a pariah among institutions. Smoot and Snoot in the United States Senate confess to having violated the compact under which Utah gained a right to a representation in the Senate. The entire Snoot outfit chuckles that through the chicanery of polygamous priests they are immune from the penalties of the Edmunds Act. The scarlet woman from the Great Salt Lake tweaks the nose of Uncle Sam.

## TOBACCO IN HAMAKUA.

Experiments by Government are Promising so far.

The experiment with tobacco growing being carried on under the auspices of the Hawaii Experiment Station upon the Louissou coffee estate in Hamakua has reached the interesting stage, although it has not progressed far enough to warrant definite predictions of final results.

Mr. A. L. Louissou is in the city this week and concerning the tobacco experiment, he says: "The young tobacco plants in the government nursery at our place are exceedingly healthy and vigorous."

There have been four varieties planted to-wit: Sumatra wrapper, Caban filler, Spanish Zimmer and Kentucky Burley. The Sumatra wrapper will be grown under cover." Mr. Louissou has friends on the coast heavily interested in the tobacco business. These people are following these experiments in Hawaii very closely. They state that should this tobacco turn out to be a grade of fine quality and command the best prices, they are willing to go extensively into raising Hawaiian tobacco.

The Louissous are now harvesting their coffee crop. Concerning coffee Mr. Louissou says: "Coffee this year are at the same low figure that ruled a year ago. The recent flurry in Brazilian coffees did not have the effect on the market for mild grades that was anticipated. However, Hawaiian coffees are gradually growing in favor on the Pacific Coast and I believe that an association of coffee men could materially extend the markets for our coffee in the United States."

## BY AUTHORITY.

Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 9, 1904. At a meeting of the Board of Health held on the above date the following "Rules of the Board of Health defining the Sanitary District of Hilo and Regulating the Plumbing done therein," were adopted.

CHAS. B. COOPER, M. D., President Board of Health.

Attest: C. CHARLOCK, Secretary Board of Health.

## RULES.

## BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Section 1. The district for the purposes of these regulations, shall comprise all the space within a radius of one and one-half (1½) miles from the present Court House and shall be known as the Sanitary District of Hilo.

## SEWER CONNECTION REQUIRED.

Section 2. Every building of any description in which there are plumbing fixtures or in which plumbing fixtures are to be placed, shall be connected with the public sewer, where such sewer is accessible and where there is no sewer accessible with a cess-pool constructed in accordance with the rules of the Board of Health.

Within thirty days after service of a written notice upon the owner or owners, occupants, or persons in possession of any land within the limits of the public sewer system, directing said owner or owners to connect with the public sewer the use of privy vaults and cesspools shall be entirely discontinued upon such lands.

## PLANS OF HOUSE PLUMBING TO BE FILED.

Section 3. Every plumber before doing any plumbing work in any building within the Sanitary District of Hilo, except in case of stoppages in pipes or repair of leaks in drains, vent pipes, waste pipes, faucets, valves and water supply pipes, shall file with the Sanitary Inspector of Hilo plans and specifications which shall clearly show and indicate the entire work to be done, the number and character of all fixtures, the size and locations of all drains, waste, vent and water pipes, traps and cleanouts and whether connection is to be made with the sewer or with a cesspool. No part of such work shall be done until a permit authorizing the same shall have been issued by said Sanitary Inspector.

## DEFECTIVE WORK.

Section 4. All work not done in accordance with the plans and specifications filed or in accordance with these rules and regulations shall be corrected and made satisfactory to the said Sanitary Inspector.

## HOUSE SEWER.

Section 5. The term house sewer is here used to designate that part of the drain between the sewer or cesspool and to within five feet of any building.

It shall not be less than four inches or more than six inches in diameter, and may be of cast iron pipe or salt-glazed vitrified sewer pipe and shall be laid to a true grade.

If vitrified pipe is used it shall have a fall of at least one quarter of an inch to the foot, the joints shall be made of cement mortar.

If cast-iron pipe is used, it shall have a fall of not less than three-sixteenths of an inch to the foot. There shall be no obstruction to the free flow of air in the house sewer.

## HOUSE DRAIN.

Section 6. The term house drain is here used to designate that part of the drain under the first floor of the building and extending five feet outside of the walls of the building.

The house drain shall be of iron pipe not less than four inches in diameter and shall have a fall of not less than 3-16 of an inch to the foot.

## SOIL PIPE.

Section 7. The term soil pipe is here used to designate the vertical pipe to which one or more water closets and other fixtures are connected. It shall be of iron pipe not less than four inches in diameter and shall be continued unobstructed and undiminished in size through the roof, the same as the house drain. The open end must be at least ten feet from any opening in the building and from any adjoining building.

## IRON PIPE.

Section 8. Iron pipe may be of cast iron or standard wrought iron pipe galvanized. Tin pipe and pipe made from sheet metal shall not be used.

Changes in direction shall be made by Y branches and bends. Cleanout connections located in accessible places must be put in the house drain at the foot of each vertical line of pipe.

The house drain must be laid in trenches or securely bracketed from walls or hung by proper straps from floor joists.

## TRAPS.

Section 9. Every fixture having an open end shall be separately and independently trapped as near the open end as is practical and in no case more than twenty-four inches away from it. It shall be placed in some accessible place and so constructed that it can be readily cleaned. Pantry and kitchen sinks must be provided with an approved grease trap.

## VENTS.

Section 10. All traps within any building or within five feet of any building shall be vented by special air pipes of lead or iron. The vent pipe shall be of the same size as the trap it serves, and shall be extended above the roof the

same as soil pipes, except they may converge into the four inch soil pipe under the roof.

## JOINTS IN PIPE.

Section 11. All joints and connections in cast iron pipe shall be made with molten lead and shall be well caulked.

## WATER CLOSETS.

Section 12. All closets or groups of closets must be supplied with water from tanks holding not less than four gallons for each closet flushed and the flushing pipe must not be less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter to each closet. No water closet or urinal shall be placed or maintained in a room in which there is not a window opening direct to the external atmosphere.

All urinals or groups of urinals to be supplied with water for flushing from flush tanks.

## WASTE PIPES.

Section 13. The term waste pipe is here used to designate any pipe leading from any fixture to a soil pipe or house drain and receiving the discharge from any fixture except a water closet. They shall be of lead or iron pipe.

The size of all waste pipes is to be not less than two inches in diameter, except waste pipes from wash basins, which shall be not less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

## SLOP HOPPERS.

Section 14. Sinks, wash trays and slop hoppers of wood shall not be permitted in any residence or tenement house buildings.

Faucets for supplying water for domestic use, located in open yards, must be placed over a slop hopper or sink.

## POI MANUFACTURING.

Section 15. In places for manufacturing of poi there shall be a dirt catcher of a form to be approved by the said sanitary inspector between the floor of said poi factory and the sewer or cesspool.

## STEAM EXHAUST OR RAIN WATER.

No steam exhaust or rain water leads or surface drain shall be connected with any sewer or with any drains that connect with any sewer.

## FINAL INSPECTION.

Section 17. All plumbing is to be tested by either the water or air test and will not be permitted to be used until found tight in all its parts.

The foregoing regulations will be strictly enforced.

D. S. BOWMAN, Sanitary Inspector.

Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 9, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held on the above date the "Sanitary Regulations for the Territory of Hawaii outside of the Sanitary District of Honolulu" were amended by the addition of the following sections, viz:

## REGARDING PRIVY VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.

15a. Cesspools or privy vaults shall have four inch cast iron vent pipes with caulked lead joints, or galvanized iron pipes, extending not less than twelve feet into the open air, and if within twenty feet of an inhabited building the top of such vent pipes shall extend above the roof of the highest building within a distance of twenty feet of the same. All such vent pipes shall run as direct as possible.

15b. Every privy shall have proper seats with hinged lids to cover the opening of same, which shall be kept closed when not in use.

15c. Waste water from sinks, bathtubs, places where washing is done or water closets shall not be allowed to discharge into any stream, lake, pond or ditch, or upon the ground, except in such places and under such conditions as will not endanger the public health.

## REGARDING MANUFACTURE OF POI.

15d. Each and every building where poi is manufactured by manual labor shall be laid with cement floors, with gutters leading into a trap drain connected with a cesspool, or the sewer system when completed.

CHAS. B. COOPER, M. D., President Board of Health.

Attest: C. CHARLOCK, Secretary Board of Health.

The foregoing regulations will be strictly enforced.

D. S. BOWMAN, Sanitary Inspector.

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## AUCTION!

SATURDAY, MAR. 26

1904, 10 A.M., AT THE

Residence of Mr. R. R. Berg

COR. BRIDGE STREET AND IRWIN AVENUE PUEO, - HILO

Dining table, sideboard, dining chairs, parlor chairs, large oak writing desk, parlor tables, bookcase, music stand, books, native matting, screens, wicker chairs, rocking chairs, large wardrobe, single and double beds, wash stands, dressing tables, bureaus, small ice chest, large ice chest, meat safes, clocks, Art Eureka stove, kitchen utensils, glassware, ornaments, pictures, cut glass dishes, copper bowl, curtains, tea sets, dinner set, lawn mower, garden tools, plants, ferns, etc.

I. E. RAY, Auc.

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